THE BOMBAY COURIER.

[PUBLISHED TWICE A-WEEK,—EVERY SATURDAY AND TUESDAY MORNING.—PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER.]

VOL. XLV.] TUESDAY, 31 JANUARY, 1837. [NO. 9366.

FOR LONDON, calling on the Coast, the teak-built ship MOFFATT, 820 tons, Captain *Bolton*. To sail 5th Feb. For freight or passage, apply to Messrs. *Macvicar Burn and Co.*—Rampart row.

FOR LONDON—The fine Ship UPTON CASTLE; *Captain J. E. Duggan;* to sail on the 25 proximo. For freight or passage, apply to *Messrs. D. and M. Pestonjee*, at their office, in the fort.—30th January, 1837.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The *Aliquis*, of 700 tons, *John McFee*, commander, to sail 25th February. Has good poop accommodations for passengers. For freight or passage, apply to *Messrs. Duncan Gibb and Co.*—Dady's Buildings, 21st Jany. 1837.

FOR LIVERPOOL calling at the CAPE.—The ship CHESHIRE, D. CAMPBELL, commander; will have quick despatch. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to *Higginson and Cardwell.*—Rampart row, 31st January, 1837.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.—The ship "*William,*" 470 tons, *Thomas Clark*, Commander: Will have immediate dispatch.---For freight or passage, apply to Messrs. *Ferguson Turner, and Co.*—Bombay, 31st January, 1837.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY,—Notice is hereby given, that sealed tenders will be received by the secretary for keeping the children in that asylum for a period of one year, commencing from 1st February 1837. Conditions and table of messing may had on application to the Collector, at St. Thomas's church.—24th January, 1837.

SOCIEDADE DE EDUCACAO, EM, BOMBAIM,—Annuncia-se que proposta serão, recebidas pelo Secretario para comedoria das Crianças naquelle Asyllo por espaço de hum anno principiando desde 1º. de Fevereiro de 1837.—Condiçoens, e Teballa de suprimentos dar-se-hão, na collector da Igreja de St. Thomas—Datado 24 de Janeiro, de 1837.

EAST INDIA AGENCY IN LONDON FOR PASSENGERS, *No.* 11, *Leadenhall street*. Parties arriving in England, will, on immediate application to Mr. ALEXANDER, *East India passage agent No.* 11, *Leadenhall street* (*next door to the India House*), secure the most prompt and speedy attention in regard to the clearing and forwarding of their baggage; engaging furnished apartments in town to prevent the expense of resorting to hotels; procuring immediate return engagements for native servants, and in all other matters consequent on a first arrival in London.

☞ Publishing office of the "East India and Colonial Magazine, No. 11, Leadenhall street.—London, 6th Sept. 1836.

SUREME COURT.—Application having been made to the supreme court of judicature at Bombay, that letters of administration with the last will and testament annexed, of all and singular, the goods and chattels, rights and credits, of *John Simpson*, late a Major in the service of the Hon'ble East India Company, on their Bombay establishment, deceased, may be granted to *Oswald William Ketterer*, *Esq.*, Registrar of this Hon'ble Court, all persons concerned, are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 16th day of January, 1837.

GEORGE HANCOCK,—*Proctor for Petitioner.*

SUPREME COURT.—Application having been made to the supreme court of judicature at Bombay, that letters of administration of all and singular, the goods and chattles, rights and credits, of *Thomas Mitchell*, late a Captain in the military service of the East India Company, on their Bombay establishment, deceased, may be granted to *Oswald William Ketterer*, Esquire, the registrar of the said court, all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 30th day of January, 1837.

GEORGE HANCOCK,—*Proctor for Petitioner.*

SUPREME COURT.—Application having been made to the supreme court of judicature, at Bombay, that letters of administration of all and singular, the goods, chattels, rights, and credits, of *John Skirrow*, late a Lieutenant of the Engineer corps, in the military service of the East India Company, on their Bombay establishment, deceased, may be granted to *Oswald William Ketterer*, Esquire, Registrar of the said court, all persons concerned therein, are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 30th January, 1837.

J. P. LARKINS,—*Petitioner's Proctor.*

JUST PUBLISHED.—The BOMBAY CALENDAR and ALMANAC, with an INDIAN CALENDAR attached, for 1837.—It is corrected up to the latest date.—*Price*—*Rupees* 6 *per copy*.—Courier Office, 31st Jan. 1837.

BILLS ON LONDON.—Bills drawn and guaranteed by the ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, at 30 days' sight, on COUTTS AND Co. of London, are for sale at the office of Messrs. RITCHIE STEUART AND Co. in sets of £50, £100, £150, £200, £300, £400, and £500, at the exchange of 2 | 0½d. ₹ Rupee. From parties at outstations, remittances on the civil or military pay-offices of Bombay, will be received in payment thereof.—Bombay, 31st Jan. 1837.

BILLS ON ENGLAND.—The Paymaster of H. M's. 4th (Q. O.) Light Dragoons, will receive sealed tenders, postpaid, for bills, at twenty one days' sight, on Messrs *Charles Hopkinson Barton & Co.* army agent's, Regent street, London, to the amount of £ 337, on thereabouts. The tenders to be for even sums of not less than £ 50 each, and to be delivered at Kirkee, on or before the 5th Proximo.

Kirkee, January, 1837.

BILLS on Sir Charles Cockerell, Bart. and Co. London, in convenient sets, at 2s|1d. 30 days' sight, may be had of

McGREGOR BROWNRIGG, AND Co.

Bombay, 31st January, 1837.

MATHIES AND BARRON beg to intimate that they have removed their business from Forbes' Street to Rampart Row, fourth house from Apollo Gate.—31st January, 1837.

AUCTION.-- On Wednesday next, the 1st Feb. 1837, at 11 A. M. *Messrs. Frith and Co.* will submit for public sale, at their rooms, a variety of property, consisting of---A valuable collection of books; very superior prints, colored and plain, and an extensive assortment of caricatures and humourous engravings, just imported per *Triumph*, and will be sold without *reserve*.---A pair of very handsome silver curry dishes, and a silver teapot with stand. Bundles of wire thread, silk hats, pieces of fine flannel, several dozens of phials, violins, work-boxes, accordions, razor strops, handsome oil paintings in gilt frames, an invoice of perfumery, bottle corks, pieces of red camblet, sundry lots of useful household furniture, &c. &c and at 12 o'clock, 20 hogsheads Bass's ale. Dozens bottled ale.

AT NOON,

A pair of powerful carriage horses, and harness, the property of *John Wedderburn, Esqr.* proceeded to England, a handsome light britzka, with a pair of horses, and a new set of harness. The horses are a very stylish, serviceable pair, and are perfectly quiet in single or double harness, a palanquin, a bay saddle horse, a half-bred stud mare, upwards of 15 hands high (if not previously disposed of) a superior Dekhan poney, a grey saddle horse, adapted also for harness, and any other cattle or carriages that may offer. At 4 P. M. They will also sell at *their rooms*, a portable bungalow standing on Malabar hill, the propertyof *H. E. Southouse, Esqr.* and formerly belonged to *Captain Grant, Engineers*. It is for unreserved sale, as it now stands. Nesbit Lane, January 31st, 1837.

FOR SALE,—On commission,--Two pair of very elegant double plated Octagon hot water dishes. Price 650 rupees.—Apply to Messrs Mathies and Barron.

FOR SALE.—A choice, and very valuable collection of Shells, in a pair of handsome English made mahogany cases. To be seen at *Messrs. Wooler and Co's* office.--Price Rs. 600, cash.—Forbes Street, 31st January, 1837.

FOR SALE—At the godown of *Messrs. H. S. Grey*,—Superior Madeira, in wood; received direct from Messrs. Keirs and Co. Madeira. Fine Sherry in wood. Port Wine, of Messrs. J. Cockburn and Co. first quality. Hock. Curacoa. Marescheno. Old Tom and Geneva. Also, a handsome set of curricle harness.—Bombay, 31st January, 1837.

FOR SALE.—A few sets of bills of the Bank of the United States in convenient sets of 100 £ each, on Messrs. Baring Brother and Co. of London, 180 days' sight, at 2s.|1½d. per rupee. For particulars, apply at the office of FRAMJEE COWASJEE, Esq.—Hummum street, 31st January, 1837.

PREMISES TO LET.---A house in Mazagon, lately vacated by Dr. Hathway.

A do. do. in fort, by Dhackjee Dadajee.

A do. do. in Colaba Western-side called *Retreat Cottage*.

For particulars, apply to *D. and M. Pestonjee* at their office in the fort.

TO LET—A house situated at Byculla; at present occupied by *Captain Farquharson*; rent very moderate. Terms known by application to *Mr. Ingle* at the mint.—Bombay, 30th January, 1837.

NOTICE.—The adjourned general meeting of the Members of the Byculla Club, will be held at the Club-house, on Saturday, the 4th. February, at 10 o'clock A. M. to take into consideration the feasibility of moving the Club into the Fort, and to receive the report of the Sub-committee appointed to inspect and report upon a house adapted for the purpose, situated either in Rampart-row or its vicinity; on which day there will be a Breakfast provided at 9 o'clock A. M. precisely, and members wishing to partake of it are requested to send their names to the Steward of the Club, before noon of the preceding day.—Byculla Club, 30th Jan., 1837.

NOTICE is hereby given, that *Bhugwandass Runsordass*, has contracted to purchase an oart of a quarter wheel, named *Sucktae*, situated near Purbhadawee, at Mahim wood, from *Joze de Silva*, the son and heir of *Domingos de Silva*. If any person or persons have any claim, mortage, and inheritance, he, she, or they, are hereby requested to make known the same to the said purchaser at Purbhadawee, within eight days from the date hereof, or else, he, she, or they will be precluded therefrom.—Bombay, 28th January, 1837.

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVAL.

Captain John Brooks, 2d Lt. Cavalry, from Kalludghee.

DEPARTURES.

Col. A. Robertson, to England.
Capt. Burton, Bengal Cavalry, to do.
Ensign Boyé, 23d Regt. N. I. to Mahabuleshwar.
Capt. P. Hockin, Vetn. Batt, to Severndroog.
Ensign A. Aitchison, 5th Regt. N. I. to Poonah.
Ensign Sproule, 7th Regt. N. I. to Sholapoor.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

BIRTH.

At Mominabad, on the 18th January, the Lady of Major James Blair, Nizam's Cavalry, of a son.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

January 27th ---Ship Hannah, D. McGregor, Master, from Gogo 26th January.

Do. 29th — The East India Company's Cutter Margaret, Munjee Ally, Syrang, from Surat 27th January.

Do. 30th.—Ship Upon Castle, J. E. Duggan, Master, from China 12th December, 1836; Singapoor 26th, and Cananore 19th January, 1837. Spoke the Marquis of Hastings off Mount Dilly, Malabar, on the 20th inst.

Passenger.—17 Pilgrims.

DEPARTURES.

Do. 27.—Barque Futtayhulbaree, Abdool Rahimon, Naiquedah, to Mocha.

Do. 29th.—Dutch barque Blora, P. Lienel, Master, to Padang.

SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

His Majesty's Ship Winchester.

E. I. Company's Receiving and Guard Vessel—Hastings. Floating Chapel—Aurora. Brig of War—Tigris.

FREE TRADERS.—Brittania, Carnatic, Triumph, Moffatt, Brooke, Aliquis, Cheshire, John Campbell, and William.

COUNTRY VESSELS.—Tauze, Meccaie, Cornwallis, Good Success, Kaikusroo, Futtay Rahimon, Eleanor, Hameedee, Ruparell, Lord Castlereagh, Charlotte, Helen, Charles Forbes, Allalevie, Fort William, Gopall Crushna, Lady Grant, Pettamber Savoy, Futtay Hulbaree, Scaleby Castle, Bombay, Falcon, and Colombo.

STEAMER,—Indus

ARAB.—Tauze, Futtay Salam, Mahomedy, and Futta Kalimon.

AMERICAN.—Elizabeth.

HIS HIGHNESS THE NIZAM'S Ship.—Mahommedee.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We must recommend our correspondent who complains of the price current of meat, to give the Clerk of the Markets a fair trial, and to eat his mutton at the new rates for a fortnight longer, and then report progress. We hear good accounts elsewhere of the working of this measure, which seems to have spread great dismay among the more grasping *dustooree walas*.

S. is reminded of our notice to JUVENIS. The excellence of the religious publications of this presidency, leaves our serious friends no excuse for wishing to fill our essentially worldly columns with sacred subjects.

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, 31st JANUARY, 1837.

The *Upton Castle*, from China, arrived yesterday. Advices have been received from China, per *Thane*, at Madras, up to December 23d.

The admission of Opium, under duty, was still undecided. The *Charles Grant*, it appears, had arrived.

The *Glenelg* was to leave for Bombay the last week in December, and the *Earl of Balcarras* on the 5th January.

We have received Singapore papers by the *Upton Castle*, up to the 22nd December. These make no mention of the ship *Hamoody*, but there is a long account of the detention of a barque *Hamoody*, by the Rajah of Acheen.

We recommend an article copied from the *Madras Herald* of the 18th inst. on steam communication, to the attention of our readers. The remarks are severe; and coming from the comprehended and not the excluded presidency, they must have greater weight among the constituents of the Bengal Committee than any thing we could offer. We shall recur to this subject at the earliest opportunity.

MADRAS.

We understood yesterday that no intelligence of importance had been received from Goomsoor, since the early part of last week—DORA BOSSAYE was still at large.

We have copied from the Calcutta Papers the *reply of the Bengal Committee* to Major Head, Chairman of the Provisional Committee for establishing Steam Communication between England and India by way of the Red Sea—and, in our opinion, a more selfish and short sighted document was never published—for it plainly shews that, notwithstanding all their talk about the advantages of improving the communication with England, the Bengal Committee do not care two straws about it, unless Calcutta can be benefitted *at the expense of all the rest of India*—We thought it was unwise of our own Committee, even to hint at their plan of "going around the Church to look for the Tower"—but the Qui Hies have thrown off the mask, and exposed themselves to the ridicule of mankind in all their naked deformity—What matters it to them that the plan of going from Calcutta to Suez direct (touching at Madras and Ceylon *for a supply of coals*, and not for the benefit of those places) would be prejudicial to the whole of India—what do they care if the Bombay people, instead of getting their letters and parcels in 43 or 44 days, *as they did in July last*, or we of Madras, instead of receiving them in 53 days, should be on an average half as long again; or even if the Calcutta people themselves should receive their letters 20 or 30 days later than they know they can have them *viâ* Bombay—what matter all these evils as long as the proportionate disadvantage of the rest of India is greater than that of Bengal! and as long as Bombay, instead of deriving the benefits of situation which Nature has given it is reduced more nearly on a level with the Mahratta Ditch.

We were in hopes that the failure of that miserable tub the *Forbes* would have taught Mr. GREENLAW, and the Committee, of the Bengal Committee, a little modesty, in all matters of Steam, during the term of their natural lives—but we are mistaken. They have smothered their disappointment for a couple of years, and now, when there is some prospect of Steam Communication being established between England and that part of India, which from its proximity to the Red Sea, its commercial importance, and excellent harbour unequivocally demands the first consideration, they do all in their power to put a stop to it, by demanding that the Communication should be *direct* between England and *Calcutta*;—beyond comparison the most inconvenient port in India for the purpose, and with which they know that, during many months of the year, if expedition be an object of any consideration, *steam navigation must prove a failure*. Let not the people of Madras or Ceylon suppose because they are dragged into all the calculations of the Bengal Committee, that the interests of those places have any weight in their calculation. It is as plain as the sun at noon day, that we are merely made use of to cover their selfish purposes, in hopes that, by enlisting us against Bombay, Steam Communication will be delayed, or put a stop to, unless Calcutta be made of that importance in matters of Steam with England, which her most inconvenient position has irrevocably denied her.

There was something plausible in the Madras Plan, although we always believed it impracticable—for if the mails reached Ceylon we could set the monsoon at defiance by getting our letters overland from that port—but to depend on Steaming up the Bay, as the Calcutta people propose, with the wretched failure of the *Forbes* before our eyes, is so nearly approaching to madness, that we can hardly fancy persons can be in their sober senses who make the proposition.

We have not time to-day, to enter into all the arguments of the Committee, but we cannot help noticing a very absurd comparison which is made in the 6th paragraph, in which they endeavour to shew that Bombay is not the most convenient port in India to land packets which are brought by the Red Sea, by saying that it would be "incomparably more convenient to land the Passengers and parcels from India for Great Britain at Penzance or even the Scilly Islands, than those of Great Britain *for all India* at Bombay"—Granted, Mr. Greenlaw; for, although the comparison is, as Pat would say, no comparison at all, seeing that the position of Penzance and the Scilly Islands is as unlike that of Bombay as it is possible for places to be dissimilar, yet nothing would be more admirable, for the sake of expedition, than to land packets and Passengers for Great Britain at Penzance (or at Falmouth where there is a better harbour); and we are able to tell the Committee, if they are not already aware of it, that nearly all packets are now landed and despatched from the extremity of Cornwall, and there is little doubt, when the contemplated rail-road is finished, that all Passengers and Parcels from India for Great Britain will be landed either at Falmouth or Penzance.

But what confidence can we place in the Bengal Committee when we hear them state that, if packets and parcels, be subject to fumigation, and passengers to quarantine at Malta, "the consequent delay and inconvenience will render a communication *by steam around the Cape* far preferable for every description of intercourse, except correspondence; nor, as regards Calcutta, and Madras, would even correspondence be much expedited." And this assertion is made in spite of the fact that steaming around the Cape has been given up, by every reasonable man, for the last three or four years, as utterly hopeless—and in the teeth of our experience that Calcutta and Madras, have received communications from England overland *viâ* Bombay, in considerably less than 2 months, or within half the time of the average passage around the Cape.

But probably the most extraordinary part of this most curious production is the cool manner in which the Committee refer to the strength of the monsoon between the Red Sea and Bombay, and make no mention of the two monsoons in the Bay of Bengal; to say nothing of the currents which, we have every reason to believe, will render steaming up the Bay, for four or five months in the year, if they keep on the Coromandel coast, *all but impracticable*; and will most assuredly render the passage considerably longer than is now occupied by the Tappal between Ceylon and Calcutta.

We shall refer to the subject again at an early opportunity—in the mean time we entreat those who may attend the Meeting on Saturday to throw off all connexion with Calcutta, if they really desire to establish Steam Communication with England, and either join with Bombay, or leave the ulterior arrangements to the people at home, who are less likely than we are to be guided by private interests, and party views, but will choose that plan which will be most desirable for all parties.—*Madras Herald, January* 18.

CALCUTTA.

The following extract from a Singapore letter contains the latest China news:

"The news per *Fergusson* from China is very important. The Tea Men have given in, and it is hoped in time to enable parties to ship their Teas and obtain the Bills of Lading by the 31st, otherwise they will get no assistance from the Finance Committee: the latter have been sadly pressed for Dollars, and have been compelled to raise the exchange on Calcutta to 225 Co's Rs. to induce parties to come into their terms, viz. to receive 80 per cent. in Bills and 20 per cent. in Dollars."—*Calcutta Courier, Jan.* 17.

The commercial news would be very encouraging were the reports of high prices in some articles of Indian export not accompanied with the expression of some apprehension, from the state of the money market, that the rise in the Bank discount rate to 5 per cent., and in the rate of interest charged by private bankers to 5½ per cent. would necessarily affect prices. A letter from Liverpool ascribes that cause to a flatness in the demand for the Indigo and some other articles. Tea however is already at a minimum price. The Company's quarterly sale has gone considerably lower than any former sale, and of 4 millions of pounds put up, only 2,697,000 pounds found bidders above the taxed prices; the rest was bought in. The Free Trade sales (78,000 packages) were to begin on the 12th September.

The operations of the Bank of England being at present a subject of primary interest, we have copied from the *Times* a report of the Half-yearly Meeting of proprietors in which will be found some explanations rather curious.

We have met with no further news about the Bank of India—nor about the Company's Steamers. Among the bold enterprizes of the day, the flights of the adventurous aeronauts deserve to be mentioned. The public are no longer amused with puffs about a passenger balloon guided with wings, but they have actually seen a balloon ascend from Vauxhall Gardens with ten persons.—*Ibid.*

In publishing the letter of ONE ON THE FEW, we must beg to inform him, that he labours under a mistake in his statement respecting the Dak Banghy between this and Bombay. There is a Banghy from Calcutta *en route* to Bombay, *only* as far as Nagpore, and from Bombay, to Calcutta *only* as far as Poonah, but none at present in the intermediate space of about 450 miles, between those stations. We have reason to hope that this defect in the Banghy communication between the Presidencies will ere long be remedied.—*Bengal Hurkaru, January* 17.

We have received our files of London journals by the *Zenobia* to the evening of the 16th September, from which we present our readers with the following extracts.

Silk has risen but Indigo has fallen 1*d.* to 2*d.* per lb. probably owing to the expected large sale in October—about 8,000 chests.

Money appears to be scarce in London, as will appear from the extracts we have marked in our London files. *Ibid*

The following is an extract of a letter from an old and experienced merchant of large capital, dated London, 14th September, 1836:—

"In the midst of apparent plenty, money has become very scarce. The Bank is refusing to discount above a certain sum to the houses at 5 per cent., and as bills under 90 days may now be discounted at any rate of interest, I hear they have been as high as 6 per cent. Some think this will last, and others that it can only be for a time, but I suppose the value of money is likely to continue increasing for the present. The scarcity now begins to affect the price of all commodities and Indigo is at a little discount upon the last sale. Perhaps the general caution produced will soon remedy the evil, but while gold goes out and the stock in the Bank reduces, the difficulties, I fear, will continue."—*Bengal Hurkaru, January* 18.

The English papers have spoken of a project getting up at Bristol to establish Steam Packets to run to the West Indies and America. We are informed there is actually building at Bristol a vessel of 1800 tons for the purpose, intended to carry some hundred tons of merchandize in addition to her fuel. When the plan of this Bristol Steam Company shall have been carried out to the full extent, the packets are to start from the West Coast of Ireland, the passengers being conveyed across the island by "the Ireland and England National Union Railway Company" whose prospectus we do not remember to have yet seen.—*Calcutta Courier, January* 18.

Another instance of the miserable position, in which public men are now placed in Spain, is just brought to our notice by the downfall of Ysturiz, the Prime Minister of a day. No sooner is he deposed by a popular movement, than he is obliged to fly into Portugal, under disguise, and thence to England, the universal asylum of the great unfortunate. In one of the London papers we find it stated, that Ysturiz had landed at Falmouth from Lisbon, and there received the first intelligence that party persecution had gone so far as to fix a price upon his head,—and that he heaved a deep sigh, while he congratulated himself upon having reached a country, where he had nothing more to dread but paper hostility.—*Ibid.*

THE EDEN BALL AND SUPPER.

(Town Hall, Calcutta, 17th January 1837.*)*

On Tuesday evening the Calcutta Community did,—to borrow a phrase from the *Englishman*, "honor to itself by an attempt to do honor to the *Miss Edens*." In other words, there was a ball and supper at the Town Hall. The assemblage of persons present, was somewhat miscellaneously composed, and motley in its hues. In the ball room, were, in place of the chairs usually allotted to the representative of majesty, two little pale, cold-looking, votive altars, with some spirits of wine burning on the top of them: we were in hopes to see revived the old Christmas game of snap dragon, for which pleasant recreation they appeared to have been especially constructed; but the evening passed off, without any such exhibition, to our great diseapointment. The stewards wore pretty silver badges, suspended round their necks, by exceedingly tasteful ribbons; they looked mightily pleased with their finery, and were indefatigable in their exertions to pleese.

The company went down to supper; the Governor-General's band on the top of the staircase playing "Oh! the Roast Beef of Old England," most exquisitely; and this charming melody was echoed, by a military band in the Hall. As we anticipated, this piece of nationality was only preliminary to the reintroduction of the custom dear to our forefathers, but abandoned for the last century by their degenerate sons, that of toasting or drinking healths. Some one's health was accordingly drunk, we could not catch the name; and the accompanying honors duly vociferated, whereat the cold chickens and turkies lifted up their roasted heads in meek and mute astonishment.

Dancing was resumed after supper and protracted until morning, at dawn of which, the community, who had *now* done itself honor, in successfully achieving its attempt to do honor to its lady visitors, dispersed itself.—*Bengal Hurkaru, January* 19.

It has been intimated to the Committee for the Bond Warehouses, that Government after reconsidering *their promise*, find they cannot give the Export Warehouse grounds for the building of the necessary godowns; but offer in lieu, the Naval Storekeeper's premises and an adjoining pile of brick work, &c., which, if we mistake not, cost the Government, some ten years ago, about a lâk of rupees building. We are told the probability is that the Committee will again propose the Import Warehouse ground, finding they cannot obtain the Export Warehouse premises. We should not be surprized were the Government to extend the Custom House Godowns and undertake the "Bonded Warehouse" business themselves; in which case, we recommend the Committee to advise the subscribers to give up their scheme and transfer their shares to a new Mofussil Railway or Steam Navigation Company.—*Ibid.*

The party at the Town Hall on Tuesday Evening, given to the Misses Eden, was one of the most elegant of the season. It was not indeed so striking as the late Fancy Ball, but it had charms of a not less attractive nature for the eye of taste. Instead of glare and glitter in the embellishments, and an incongruous variety of costume, which were in keeping with the tone and purpose of a Fancy Ball, there was a more quiet and consistent character in the whole aspect of the room on this occasion. The richest of the embellishments was a small open tent at the head of the room, to make room for which, the little Theatre had been removed. But even this was rather elegant than splendid. The same purity of taste was observable in the light and airy decorations of the pillars, consisting of a single green wreath between them,—each alternate wreath bearing in the centre the initial letter of the names of the ladies in whose honour the entertainment was prepared. At the lower end of the Hall were two flaming censers of a very light and tasteful construction. It was a source of sincere regret, that one of the ladies to whom the incense was offered, was absent from the scene. Miss Frances Eden was unfortunately kept at home by indisposition. The rooms were at first rather thinly attended, and it was not till an unusually late hour, that they began to fill. In the early part of the evening the small party present were somewhat surprised and pained by this, the more so, as it was generally understood that the whole affair of the entertainment had been a little immature and hurried, and that some persons influential in these matters had not been duly consulted and prepared. The rooms, however, at last assumed a more cheerful aspect, group after group thronged gaily in, and the dancing went on as merrily as possible. The gallopade, a novelty in Calcutta, was danced with great spirit, and it gave almost as much pleasure to the lookers on as to the animated exhibitors themselves. We suppose we are to thank Monsieur Dupuis for the suggestion of this new dance, for new it is to us, though sufficiently familiar to our fair countrywomen at home. We have sometimes heard foreign visitors complain, that the ladies of Calcutta know not how to dress; but there were many present last night whose appearance triumphantly refuted this horrific calumny. We observed numerous instances in which the labour of the toilet had been very evidently guided by the hand of taste, and in two or three cases there was displayed a chaste splendour of costume that could not be too highly praised or too enthusiastically admired. We wish it were consistent with delicacy to apply this Wisee personally to the individuals who have called it forth; but this may not be, though it must be confessed that the public press has but too often been guilty of a personality of a much more objctionable kind.—*Ibid.*

LAMENTED DEATH OF PRINCIPAL BRAMLEY.—With very since regret we announce the death of a most esteemed individual—Dr. Bramley, Principal of the Medical College, which occurred this morning. Leaving to others better acquainted with the career of the deceased to penegyrise the useful course he pursued, we will but offer a passing tribute of well deserved respect in pointing to that excellent institution the Medical College as his own creation. There will his name be long cherished and his loss severely lamented.—*Cal. Courier, Jan.* 19.

The alteration of the day did not prevent the *malees* from making a very pretty show of vegetables this morning at the Town Hall, but the exhibition did not appear to us so extensive or so fine as that of last year. There were however one or two novelties in the articles presented—a couple of baskets of Sea Kale of two sorts, we are told, were the first exhibition of that vegetable in Calcutta—also a few specimens of the vegetable manna. It is a general subject of admiration, the great progress made in this useful department of horticulture in the evirons of Calcutta, and much praise is justly given to the Agricultural Society for having directed its earlist attention to the subject, and for the judicious plan it has pursued of importing and distributing the best seed, and giving premiums for the best produce thereof. Without such encouragement every one is persuaded there would have been little improvement in the supplies of the Bazar. But we question whether the native gardeners have yet a correct idea of the kind of excellence they should aim at. To judge from these annual exhibitions, we should infer that gigantic size is the acme of perfection in their estimation, without any reference to flavor. Here you see baskets loaded with enormous woody carrots, there enormous turnips and cauliflowers, which require the stomach of a *Justice Greedy* to digest, while the less pretending basket of the careful *malee*, who has eared a more healthy and more nutricious vegetable, will attract little notice and merit no reward. If, however, some simple general test of excellence must be adopted, no better perhaps occurs than that of size, and in a large proportion of cases it is undoubtedly an unerring one,—though not likely to be so, we apprehend, in the case of the Cæsarean Cow Cabbage now growing in the Botanic Garden. Lady Malkin presided in the distribution of the prizes. The following is a list of them:

List of Prizes awarded to Mallies at the Agricultural Society's Exhibition of Vegetables, held at the Town Hall, on the 19th January, 1837.

	Silver Medal.	Rs.
For the best sample of Cauliflower	1	8
For the 2d best ditto of ditto,	0	5
For the 3d best ditto of ditto,	0	3
For the best sample of Peas,	1	8
For the 2d best ditto of ditto,	0	5
For the 3d best ditto of ditto,	0	3
For the best sample of Lettuce,	1	8
For the 2 best ditto of ditto,	0	5
For the 3d best ditto of ditto,	0	3
For the best sample of Celery,	1	8
For the 2d best ditto of ditto	0	5
For the best sample of Red Beet,	1	8
For the ditto ditto of Turnip,	1	8
For the ditto ditto of Carrots	1	8
For the ditto ditto of Tomato,	0	8
For the ditto ditto of Beans,	1	8
For the ditto ditto of Persian Tomato, Swedish Turnip, English Bean, &c., grown at Futtighur, Seed brought out by Lord Auckland,	1	8
For the best sample of Vegetable Marrow	0	4
For the ditto ditto of Sea Kale,	0	4
For the ditto ditto of Potatoes, grown from Sylhet Seed,	1	0
For the ditto ditto of Cabbage,	1	0
For the ditto ditto of Knoll Cole	0	8
For the ditto ditto of Potatoes,	0	5
For the ditto ditto of French Beans,	0	4
For the ditto ditto of White Bringal,	0	3
For the ditto ditto of Jerusalem Artichoke,	0	4
For the ditto ditto of Tenasserim Yam, grown from Seed given by Dr. Jackson,	0	5
For the ditto ditto of Onions,	0	4
For the ditto ditto of Capsicum,	0	2
For the ditto ditto of Green Kale,	0	4
For the ditto ditto of Carrott, from acclimated Seed,	0	6
For the ditto ditto of Tenasserim Potatoes,	0	4
		166
Given indiscriminately		16
Total...	11	182

OPIUM.—So little were the high prices, given for Opium here at the first sale, anticipated in China, that we have seen a letter from an Opium trader, long resident at Canton, which came by one of the vessels arrived last week giving an order for Opium severely restricted to 1300 Rupees per Chest for Patna.—*Ibid.*

DELHI.

BUDDEKEE.—Some months ago we endeavoured to attract public attention to the existence of an organized band of thieves, who commit their depredations in large bodies, and who have, doubtless, been in some manner concerned in all the extensive gang robberies that have occurred for years in our Provinces. The association is conducted much on the same principle as "Thuggee:" its members are of every caste and religion, bound to each other by some secret ties, which have not yet been discovered; but, we are convinced, that if the Government would sanction an extraordinary establishment for the suppression of *Buddekee*, as they have done with reference to "Thuggee," that the principal leaders might soon be discovered, and as many secrets of the "art of thieving" be exposed, from a history of the life and actions of celebrated *Buddik* leaders, as have been laid open regarding the language, habits, religious ceremonies, and method of operations patronised by the "*Phansegars*."

Our mofussil cotemporaries did not notice our account of the *Buddeks*; why, or wherefore, we know not; perhaps our Agra brother knew of their existence; the extent of their daring and power to do mischief; the exact terms of their bond of union; their principal haunts; their signs; the places of rendezvous, especially those in the Agra district; in fact all and every thing about them: and, imagined that the *ordinary Police of the Country*, would be able to keep them in order and prevent their profitable excursions!—on the contrary, we ourselves have so strong a conviction of their strength and influence, that we would urge the Government to appoint certain Officers, Civil, Military, and Uncovenanted, who shall be vested with extraordinary powers, for the apprehension and trial of *Buddeks*. These powers of course should be withdrawn, when the necessity for their exercise shall cease; that is to say, when *Buddekee* shall be totally suppressed.

At present, we have much to learn regarding the system pursued by the *Buddeks* in their robberies, though we know quite sufficient to justify our recommendation to the Government to appoint Officers to be especially employed in suppressing it; and we have little doubt, but, that after full investigation, it will be found that *Buddekee* has prevailed in every part of India for a long period of time.

Every one who has been any length of time in India, has either suffered from the extraordinary expertness of thieves, or has heard well authenticated accounts from those who have been robbed; an examination into the proceedings of the *Buddeks* will, probably, afford a clue by which we shall learn how these robberies have been effected.

With reference to *Buddekee* we may quote the old maxim that, "what is every man's business is no man's business." The Magistrates have already more work than they can get through with advantage to the State; which of them could spare time to examine patiently all the evidence regarding *Buddekee*? Very few of them even know of its existence in their districts! To put an end to the system, it is necessary, that its suppression should become the especial business of some men whom the Government and the Public might hold responsible for the due performance of the duty entrusted to them; and such men must, of course, be armed with extraordinary powers; this would evidently be a wiser and far more efficient plan for the attainment of the object in view, than burthening, with additional duties, men, who have already too much to do, to be able to do it well.

The *Buddeks* seldom commit their crimes in the districts where they live; the Magistrate of the districts in which they reside, consequently, know nothing of them; and the Magistrate of those districts in which the crimes are committed, do not know where to follow or find them. Besides, the ordinary duties of our Magistrates occupy all their time and attention. These surely are sufficient reasons why certain men should be appointed for the suppression of *Buddekee*, who shall have, for a time, jurisdiction over all the districts through which the *Buddeks* range—*Buddekee* will never be suppressed until some such measure be adopted.

We have heard that two of our Commissions have recommended the formation of a district establishment for the suppression of *Buddekee*, and we most sincerely hope that such is the case; for, independent of the great protection and security which would thereby be afforded to private property, the Government would not be exposed to the losses it annually experiences from the depredations of these daring robbers; a saving which would of itself, probably, pay the expences of the establishment.

We are glad to learn that an intelligent and active Magistrate and Collector in these provinces has been endeavouring, for some time past, to unravel the mystery attached to *Buddekee*; his exertions have been well directed, and, we trust, that we shall soon be able to inform our readers that they have been crowned with complete success.

As there appears a prospect of this subject becoming one of great interest and importance, we shall recur to it in future numbers.—*Delhi Gazette, Jan.* 18.

BELOOCHISTAN.—The evils of famine are now beginning to exhibit themselves in all their horrors in this country. The unexampled draught of last year has reduced the people to such distress, that they have no alternative but to infest the highways, and obtain from Travellers that which the soil refuses them. Single Travellers and Kafilahs fall alike under their ban—and murder and rapine, follow in the train of the wild Belooches.

CABOOL.—Dost Mahomed has been reducing his establishment to keep pace with his income. A host of those that were discarded, were making their way to Cundahar and Peshawur—but having been waylaid by the Belooches—a great many of them were murdered, and those who managed to escape—some to Cabool and some to Peshawur—again found employment with Dost Mahomed and Koonwar Shere Sing.

ISKARDON.—The two sons of the Chief of this place, are still at loggerheads—and, like the frog and the mouse, will, no doubt, soon fall a prey to the Kite—Runjeet Sing. The youngest son—Mahomed Ally Shah, who is the Moses of the family, persists in excluding his elder brother, Mahomed Shah, the Prince of Dunderheads, from any participation in the government of the Country—although it is the Father's wish to divide the empire between them during hislife time; and the consequences likely to ensue from these clashing interests, are not difficult to determine.—*Ibid.*

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

(From the Meerut Universal Magazine.)

"Trois et deux font cinq, et cinq font dix, et dix font vingt."

"Trois et deux font cinq, oui; mais Monsieur Fleurant, il faut aussi etre raisonable."

An interesting branch of enquiry has been opened out by P. R. in the *M. U. M.* by the publication of various statistical tables. The subject presents a fine field for dubitation—for the exercise of that fundamental attribute of mind "I doubt;" and if Des Cartes could not be sure of his own existence till after he had doubted it by all the rules of the Bathos, we may at least doubt the precise number of pounds avoirdupois which P. R. tells us is produced, on an average, on the imperial acre.

This is the age of superlatives. The revenue management in this country is the worst possible; the Revenue Officers (always save the Board) the worst possible—the cultivation of the land is consequently the worst possible—the people the idlest possible. Our only comfort is that we *must* mend—the people must mend—the officers must mend—the Board too will mend, not themselves but others; and thus we shall all be charged by one grand radical reform; and restoration will take place. Population will not teem as it does at present, but the land will; the number of small idle mouths will be less, while the land will produce so much more, that the bellies of the remaining industrious Indians will swell with Dal-rootee, till all remembrance of the puny race now in existence will be extinguished, or become obscure as that of the Puudoaas, when each man bestrode his own square league "like a Colossus."

But as the first step towards improvement is to be sensible of one's disorder, we must not blink our eyes and shut out knowledge, or lay "flattering unction to our souls;" so let us examine by the light we have—which will shew us that we are no better than we should be—and hope for more light hereafter: P. R. has given us too flattering a picture of our condition, I think.

AVERAGE PRODUCE PER IMPERIAL ACRE—FROM P. R. IN lb. AVOIRDUPOIS.

	Wheat.		Barley.		Gram.	Joar.	Population per sqr. ml.
	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Dry.			
Boolundshuhur	1508	——	1832	1098	1160	500	267
Suharunpoor	1634	1080	1832	1098	1434	522	323
Muzuffurnugur	1634	1080	1832	1098	1434	522	315
Meerut	1464		1410		1434	522	293

"It is *enacted* by 31 Geo. III. that a Winchester Bushel of corn should weigh as follows—Wheat 57 lbs, avoirdupois—Barley 49,—Oats 38,—Rye 55." Perhaps this means only that the Bushels should not weigh *less*; or else that it would be a sham Bushel.

"The Harvest in this case was about 10 days latter than usual, and the crop yielded from 24 to 40 Winchester Bushels the acre, which weighed nearly 62 lbs. each. On examination the wheat was found a first rate sample." *Rees' Encyc. Art: Wheat.*

Again the same article asserts the *ordinary* weight of a Bushel of wheat to be 62 or 63 lbs. But as the wheat, "*a first rate sample*," only weighed "*nearly* 62 lbs," we may doubt whether the *ordinary* weight of a bushel of wheat be not something less.

"It is suggested too that there is an error in the Standard Measure; that in the Exchequer not agreeing with requisitions of 13th Wm. III. ch. 5, by which statute the Bushel is ordered to be eighteen and a quarter inches round, and eight deep; it would contain consequently

cubic inches		2150
But that in the Exchequer does contain		2124
And eight of Standard Gallons	(= 1 Bushel)	2198
And thirty-two of the Standard Quarts	(= 1 Do.)	2240
And sixty-four of the Standard Pints	(= 1 Do.)	2027."

This gives us more leave and license to doubt, and therefore our comparatives must not be positive. But *let* the old Winchester contain 2150 cubic inches (Gregory, I think, says it contained 2148.3) and *let* a Bushel of wheat weigh 60 lbs.*

"It has been found in some years the yield is under twenty, while in others it is upwards of thirty bushels the acre, the soil and culture being in every respect the same. And the average return of this crop throughout the whole of the Kingdom, is probably *not more* than from three to three and a half quarters, (24 to 28 Bushels,) and Mr. Donaldson has indeed stated it at not more than three quarters the acre. The greatest crop of wheat, of which the author of the Report on Agriculture for Middlesex has any account, is, it is observed, 63 bushels per acre, the least about 12. The medium between these extremes is 40, which, it is conceived, would be the average of land *highly conditioned*. But the average produce of Britain does not, it is imagined, exceed one half this quantity; and yet, it is thought, that wheat is as certain a crop as any that is cultivated."

Here then we have the average produce of wheat "probably not more" than from 24 to 28 bushels, "stated" to be 24 bushels, and "imagined" to be 20 bushels.—So we must beg the question. *Let* us therefore take the mean, (of 28, 24, and 20,) and we have 24 bushels for the average produce. Loudon, in his encyclopædia of Agreculture, (and he probably compiled from the same sources as the writer in Rees',) states the average produce of *England* at 28 bushels; and this will not materially alter matters, for deduction must be made for Scotland and Wales.

Thus then we have 60 lbs. for the weight of the bushel, and 24 bushels to the acre, or an average produce of 1440 lbs.

P. R. says the average produce of Ireland is 1830 lbs to the English acre, but this is probably because the land knows it has so many months to feed, or else, we shall be obliged to attribute the greater produce of Ireland to the "Potatoe-bed system," and rather than submit to this, we will attribute it to any thing or nothing.

"It is observed by Mr. Donaldson, that if a statement of the average returns of barley to the acre was confined to England and the South of Scotland, it might be rated at 32 bushels; but when Wales and the North of Scotland are included, the general average will not probably exceed 28 bushels the acre. The author of the Report on Agriculture for Middlesex states it as varying from 15 to 75 bushels per acre. The average produce of the country of Middlesex, he says, is about 4 quarters (32 bushels) the acre." *Rees' Encyc: Art: Barley.*

I can't find any thing more on this point, so we must again assume the fact:—pray let us say 28 bushels for Great Britain. A man of the name of Z. once told us in the Gleanings of Science (Jan. 1830), that the produce of Ireland was 1772 lbs. to the acre.

But now what *is* the weight of a bushel of barley? We cannot altogether depend upon Parliamenthry aid, and in utter helplessness must have again resort to begging. As the enacted weight of a bushel of wheat was encreased from 57 lbs. to 60, so let that of a bushel of barley be encreased from† 49 to 52 lbs.—Done! Therefore the average produce per acre in Great Britain *is* in lbs. avordupois, 1456. Perhaps the produce of Ireland is greater but not from the "Potatoe-bed system." No no, any thing but that.

Well then, we have the produce of Great Britain, wheat lbs	1440
In Boolundshuhur in irrigated lands	1508
Boolundshuhur beating by	68
Suharunpoor and Muzuffurnugur	1634
Beat Britain by	194
And Meerut, whose wet and dry is clubbed together	1464
Still beats Britain by	24

In the article of barley, Boolundshuhur, Suharunpoor and Muzuffurnugur come in beautifully together; they give 1832 lbs. to the acre in irrigated and 1098 in dry land, beating British culture in irrigated land by 376, and losing in dry lands by 358 lbs.

We have no comparison to make in the articles of gram and joar, which are produced in quantities so much of a muchness in Zillahs Suharunpoor, Muzuffurnugur and Meerut. But the result of the comparisons at which we have arrived, "puzzles the will"; and we *can't* believe that the produce is so great in this country, because we won't, as is generally the case in disbelief—because we find it difficult to allow that the natives so decried for ignorance, want of skill and industry, who don't manure, and only scratch the ground instead of ploughing it with two starved bullocks instead of four fat horses, who have no barns, threashing machines, nor winnowing machines—that such as *these*, actually beat *us*—us, the first of the foremost in agriculture—we *must* doubt.

To resolve partially our doubts, or give rise to fresh ones, I will here state the results of a great number of ex-

* Dr. Lardner says, in his arithmetic, that "a bushel of wheat is considered as equivalent to 60 lbs."

† Dr. Lardner says the average weight of a bushel of barley is generally considered to be only 47 lbs.

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made in the Bareilly district in the year 1828-29
31.

RODUCE PER ACRE IN lbs. AVOIRDUPOIS.

	rley.	Gram.	Rices of sorts.	Bajra.	Joar.	Ràb.
		997	1142	574	629	1985

's of the experiments made in 1829-30 I —they were few.—The numbers made in as below.

	eat.	Barley.	Grain.	Rices of sorts.	Bajra.	Joar.	Ràb.
	12	349	326	236	55	all made in 1828-29	53

e produce of sugar cane, something like and eacle. It is the most profitable mode of ma- the first produce of the cane: none but the however yield it. Inferior growths are made The experiments in this article were made on- ergunnah, the best of the Bareilly district. The he experiments gave 3685 lbs. to the acre. price was 66 lbs. per Rupee.

ole experiments having been taken, and two e average gross produce having been assumed ot revenue) and the value of the two fifths cal- prices about what appeared to be an average ce by the cultivators—(a very different thing it remembered from the Bunneeas' prices in towns es) gave the rents per acre as below.

Rs	As.	P.	
3	14	7	
3	4	6	
3	11	8	
12	0	6	or, as the crop occupies the land 2 years, Rupees 6-0-3 per annum.
3	3	3	

nahs,	Wheat.	Barley.	Gram.	Rice of sorts.	Bajra.	Joar.
. ....	850	1255	1050	1008	355	532
or. ..	1320	1394	1257	1845	429	0
.....	1456	2261	1054	1217	611	363
.....	914	1072	1155	975	395	412
b,....	743	512	773	796	234	0
.....	912	1155	658	742	598	0
.. ...	676	1021	707	1150	584	712
or, ..	1253	1728	1025	1078	682	1257
.. ...	961	1101	1044	1392	681	0
.....	1115	914	701	1238	1170	0
nj, ..	1310	838	1549	1343	0	798
e,....	1046	1315	997	1142	574	629

.1 11 6 and Maash, Mote, Kodon, &c. will be pretty similar.

. 2 3 7

verage *rent* arrived at was 3 Rupees 5 annas 11 cre. I believe it was rather over-rated than under- Multiplied by $\frac{2}{5}$ it gives the average gross produce y value per acre 8 Rupees 6 annas 9 pie.

Ayeen Akbury was examined with a view of gain- mparison with the above results. The copy pro- as an imperfect one, not having the detailed state- lled up; but this was the less to be regarded, as uld have been wanting to follow them out.

e copy procured it was stated that,

8 Ruttees make 1 Masha,
21 Mashas, 1 Dám,
30 Dams, 1 Seer,
40 Seers, 1 Maund.

sep's Useful Tables were not then published—and ight of the Ruttee or Masha* was wanted. The e" was said to be the same as a little red seed, t all over the country, called "Soorkha" or hee:" a number of these were carefully weighed, eeds weighed 193¼ grains: one seed then, weighed gr. 1 9325

To	48½	1 93
0.....	23¼	1. 9375
hole together	267	1.93489

se appearing very much the same, it was supposed that the seed was pretty generally of an unifrom —so that having nothing better to go upon, the of the Ruttee was taken at grains 1.933. Prinsep's Tables give the weight of the Masha at 15½ grains carefully divided by 3, affords grains 1.9375 for the of the Ruttee—so that we may feel sure of being on this point.

y one will multiply grains 1.933 by 8, and by 21, 30, and by 40, and divide by 7000, he will find weight of Akbar's mun was lbs. 55. 68—But there he same satisfactory corroboration.

bul Fuzzal defines the mun of Akbar's reign to be rs of 30 dams, each dam being 5 *Tanks*· The tank ther place, is described as 24 ruttees. The masha uttees has been assumed, from the weight of Akbar's to be 15½ grains Troy. This would make the Em- s maund—34¾ lbs. agreeing pretty well with that of al and *Western*† India (?) The tank as now existing mbay is 72 grains, in Darwar it is 50 grains, in Ah- uggur 168 grains. Its present weight, consequent- fords no clue to the verification of the above estimate, ver desirable it may be to determine the point. In one of the Ayeen Akbury, the dam is called 20 *mashas* 7 *es*, which would encrease the maund to about 47 lbs.' *rinsep's Useful Tables p.* 77.

ut though the weights arrived at by Prinsep do not tantiate the above result, it is some consolation to find they do not condemn it. The copies of the Ayeen ury consulted, must have differed—and insolvable I pose would be the attempt to find which was right. In mean time let us take lbs. 55.68 as the weight of Ak- s maund.

(*To be continued.*)

SINGAPORE.

ract of the Exports from Singapore, of the principal articles of produce, during the last 12 months.

TO GREAT BRITAIN	pls.
mony Ore.....	21,756
.....	12,893
ee.....	7,843
ia.....	4,172
ar.....	11,576
k Pepper.....	22,405
te Pepper.....	887
abier.....	51,290
.....	18,544
s' wax.....	1,183¼
tans.....	3,953
toise-shell.....	128
nd 13 cs.	
Hides.....	2,278
O'Pearl Shell.....	2,494
an Wood.....	2,108

Raw Silk.....	2381 & 135 lbs.

TO UNITED STATES.	pls.
Pepper.....	5,355
Sugar.....	9,762
Coffee.....	2,671
Cassia.....	550
Tin.....	3,813
Antimony Ore.....	1,309
Sago.....	242
Rattans.....	620
Tortoise-shell.....	9
Sapanwood.....	353

We have of late had repeated occasion to advert to at- pts of various kinds on English as well as on Dutch els off the coasts of Acheen and Pedier: and from ther recent specimen, their discontinuance appears to r from probable unless one or two of our men-of-war ive orders to "awaken their dormant thunder" forth- in that direction. The occurrence to which we now e particularly refer will be found detailed in an extract n the *Penang Gazette* of 26th ultimo, given in another mn. The facts briefly stated are that the Rajah Mudah cheen, in command of a barque called the *Johar*, hav- fallen in at Taluk Samoy, a betlenut port on the Pedi- coast, with the *Hamoody*, a vessel under British co-

*The weight of the Masha could have been got from the dsmiths, but it would have been open to the objection mon to all weights not fundamental ones—vide lower n the beautiful uncertainty touching the weight of the c.'

†The *Cutcha* maund of several Pergunnahs in the Bareilly rict was found to be 53¼ lbs.

lors, but commanded and manned by natives, endeavoured in the first place, to extort from her commander a sum of Sp. drs. 5,000, on the plea of his vessels being liable to confiscation, as carrying British colors, in consequence of a recent measure of our government by which Acheen vessels were prohibited from entering the port of Penang. Resistance to this demand was succeeded by imprisonment on board the *Johar* of the commander of the *Hamoody* and his clerk, which continued for two days and it was then reduced first to 500, then to 400 Drs. when a quantity of salt was offered to him in lieu but refused; and the Raja Moodah having then threatened to remove on shore and confine a number of pilgrims, on board the *Hamoody*, a sum of Drs. 200 was at last raised on board, and appropriated by the Rajah Moodah, who besides rifled the vessel of several other articles of greater or less value, when she was dismissed under the threat that all British vessels would be treated in like manner unless the obnoxious prohibition above referred to was withdrawn.

This is certainly holding up the red side of the robe to us with a vengeance! and the mighty King of Acheen whose throne we rescued for him in 1819, from the grasp of a Penang shopkeeper, has put himself in a state of open and declared hostility with the British Government! The thing would certainly be laughable enough, were it not that such "a glaringly audacious piece of impudence" as our contemporary phrases it, involves the more serious consideration of the necessity of taking prompt and effectual measures for the protection of trade on that coast—and we are surely not now without a plea to have recourse to arms. If the King of Acheen does not deny all participation in, and refuse his sanction and authority, to the late act of the Rajah Moodah in pillaging the *Hamoody*, he is of course answerable, and should be made to feel the consequences. If, as we believe, it has been done without his authority, the *Johar* is justly liable to capture as a pirate, and the full weight of retribution ought to fall on the head of the Rajah Moodah. The existing prohibition which shuts out Acheen vessels of war from Penang cannot of course be allowed as a plea to justify an act of the kind—and is besides, in the case of the *Hamoody* in all probability a mere sham, as it is well known that both the *Johar*, and *Baggiana* have long been in the habit of committing similar predatory acts against all the native prahus trading between the Coast and Penang that fall in their way, and are not strong enough to oppose any effectual resistance—and there exists little doubt it is the impunity hitherto attending such lawless courses which has carried their audacity to that pitch of which we see an illustration in the case which forms the ground-work of these remarks. We trust, however, they will now be made to feel that the sword has been kept suspended only that it may fall with greater force.—*Singapore Free Press, Dec.* 15.

The commercial advices from Batavia continue favourable for imports from Europe, and we understand the principal part of the *Bencoolen's* cargo was landed there and sold immediately at excellent prices. The market for produce was rather dull in consequence of the advices from Holland to 23rd August not being quite so favourable—*Coffee Sugar* and *Tin* having slightly declined. *Exchange* on London was not so plentiful and the rate had advanced to *f.* 11⅜ and was likely to go up to *f.* 12½ per £. in the course of another month. Tonnage for China was much wanted. The *Virginia*, had been taken up to load at *Samarang a f.* 1.85 per pecul and a considerable amount of tonnage would readily have obtained *f.* 1.75 per pecul.

On her way to this from Batavia the ship *Bencoolen* spoke the following:—the *Edward*, Lindsey, on the 1st. inst. from this port, at the south end of Banca Straits:—the *Brookline* of *Salem*, from Manila, 10 days out, on the 4th instant Manopir Hill bearing N. E.—The *Lord Althorp*, of Liverpool, from Manila the 6th Decr. off Batabearrang point, Straits of Banca. A passenger from this vessel came on board of the *Bencoolen* and informed Captain Brown that they had passed on the evening before a barque lying high and dry on the *East Domino* near Lingin, a prow alongside of her, but apparently no person on board of the wreck; the weather was however too squally to permit a visit to her.

On the 1st. instant the *Omega* saw the *Henry Wellesley*, *Edward* and *Patriot* from this port, as also the American brig *Whig* from Manila in the Straits of Banca.—*Singapore Free Press, Dec.* 22.

CHINA.

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

Imports.

Very little is doing in Europe. Imports of all descriptions, and we have no alterations to notice since our last both in Cotton cloths and Cotton yarn.

WOOLLENS.—Nothing doing in them, and not the slightest demand.

RICE.—Has improved a little, about 5 cents per Picul.

STRAITS PRODUCE.—Though several vessels are expected, none have yet arrived, and there being no stock of *Pepper* and *Tin* our quotations continue as high as before, though they are quite nominal.

COTTON.—There have been a few small sales during the week, but the demand is very languid, and our present quotations could hardly be now obtained.

OPIUM.—The deliveries up to the 8th were: Patna 10, Benares, 41, and Malwa 8. Total 59, chests, and we understand they have been equally small since. There is absolutely nothing doing, and prices are quite nominal, all the brokers being still away.

Exports.

RAW SILK.—The late favourable accounts from England have created a brisker demand for the finer descriptions, of which there is very little in the market.

TEA.—Many ships are now loading for England, and a great part of this season's teas will probably be shipped before the end of the year under Company's advances. We have no alteration to notice in prices.—*Canton Price, Current, Dec.* 17.

GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—It is now our pleasing duty to announce to the Public the formation of a General Chamber of Commerce, in Canton.

This important event took place yesterday.

In thus announcing the commencement of a new era in the Foreign Commerce of Canton, we trust we may be allowed to express our own heartfelt satisfaction at the establishment of an Institution which promises so fair to be a safeguard to many of the most important interests of that Commerce.

Never before has there been such a union of different national and individual interests in this city.

Knowledge is power, union is strength; dull, then, and hopeless indeed, must he be, who does not sanguinely look forward to a no distant amelioration of our commercial condition in this country.

Resolutions submitted, on the 28th of November, 1836, to a General meeting of Foreign Residents in Canton, held within the Hotel of Messrs Stanford and Marks, for the purpose of taking into consideration the expediency of adopting measures for the establishment of a General Chamber of Commerce.

At the appointed hour of noon, most of the Foreign Residents in Canton had assembled in the room where the meeting was to be held; one member, at least, of each Firm was present, and the room was crowded.

Mr. Lindsay was unanimously called to the Chair, and Mr. Boyd requested to act as Secretary.

Mr. Lindsay, when he had taken the Chair, addressed the meeting in the following words:—

I should feel considerable diffidence in accepting the honor conferred upon me of presiding in this meeting, were not the duties I have to perform so clear and defined that I have no apprehension of the cause suffering from my inexperience in such affairs. We are now assembled for the purpose of taking into consideration the expediency of adopting measures for the establishment of a General Chamber of Commerce. The want of such an institution, as it is now proposed to establish, has long been practically felt by all of us, and I trust that before a year has elapsed we shall all find ample cause to congratulate ourselves that it has at last been adopted.---The utility of Chambers of Commerce is now so universally recognized that there are few commercial towns of importance in any part of the world where they do not exist; and there is perhaps none where, from the extent of commerce, the variety of interests concerned, and more especially from the peculiarity of circumstances in which we are placed, that this applies more particularly than in Canton---The general principles on which the proposed Chamber is to be formed have already been laid before you, and I belive I may say have received your unanimous sanction. When the Committee commences it's labors, it will then be their duty to frame such regulations as may appear most likely to contribute to it's general utility. Gentlemen, I know how valuable your time is, and will no longer detain you, but proceed at once to the business of the meeting.---Yet, ere we commence, allow me to offer one more remark. ---Our society has been accused, perhaps justly, of sometimes allowing party feeling to interfere with the Public welfare. We have now an opportunity before us to show that such a slur upon our character is no longer justly applicable; and believe me when I say that the true and simple mode of preventing it's recurrence is,---that we should all allow to our neighbour that credit which we with justice claim for ourselves, however much we may differ in opinion---namely: a sincere and earnest desire to forward the public good.

Mr. Dent. In moving the first resolution, Mr. Lindsay's address has left little for me to say as to the objects of the meeting.

I should, indeed, have been better pleased if any one else had come forward to make the proposition, and especially Mr. Jardine as the head of a House carrying on such extensive business, the presence, however, of Mr. Matheson, a partner in the Firm. is a sufficient guarantee of their concurrence.—While I consider that our best thanks are due to those who have been so active in arranging the business, I may remark that I have hitherto refrained from taking any prominent share in the proceedings, not from any lukewarmness in the cause, but from a feeling that time alone would remove the obstacles which existed to the establishment of a General Chamber of Commerce; and these, I am happy now to believe, no longer exist. The peculiarity of our position here, together with the increase of the trade and of the foreign community, seem particularly to call for such an Institution; and a very little experience in Canton will point out when its influence is required. Amongst many other objects for consideration, I need only mention the restrictions on the exportation of silk: the want of accommodation for the accession of residents; the removal of the filth and rubbish in front of the Factories.---It will be not less useful as a standard of authority on commercial questions, and the usages of the Port I therefore most cordially beg to propose the first resolution.

1st. Proposed by Mr. Dent, and seconded by Mr. Wetmore—That it is desirable a General Chamber of Commerce should be established in China, which, to be really useful, must comprise among its members, the most respectable Merchants resident in China of all nations. Carried unanimously.

Mr MATHESON, in moving the 2nd resolution said;

Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I have been requested to move the second resolution, connected with the proceeding of the day, which I have much pleasure in doing, under the impression of it's being generally concurred in by the meeting. Although I had no share in drafting it, it meets with my full approval; and as Mr. Dent has mentioned Mr. Jardine's absence, I beg to add that he, as well as the other Members of our Firm, freely and fully sanction the whole scope and tenor of the resolutions which we are here assembled to discuss.

When the formation of a General Chamber was proposed to us, and our concurrence requested, our first enquiry was, whether such an Association was generally desired by the mercantile body, and finding this to be the case, we at once agreed to afford our cooperation; our only object being, as it has always been, to join heart and hand in any measure that can tend to encrease the prosperity of the general commerce of Canton.

2nd. Proposed by Mr. Matheson, and seconded by Mr. Fox—That the specific object of the Chamber is purely Commercial: it has nothing to do with Political questions. Carried unanimously,

3rd. Proposed by Mr. Green, and seconded by Mr. Maclean—That all firms established in China, and individuals interested in the trade, are eligible to become members on the payment of the following entrance Fee, and annual subscription, which sums will be devoted to meet the requisite expenses of the Chamber.—Carried unanimously.

Entrance Fee for each Firm Sp. drs. 50. Annual subscription 25. Entrance Fee for each individual 30. Annual subscription 15.

4th. Proposed by Mr. Turner, and seconded by Mr. Wallace—That a Committee, consisting for the present of 13 members, shall be elected by Ballot from the general body, who shall, with as little delay as possible, proceed to draw up such rules and regulations as may appear best adapted to the case, and when completed, they shall submit the same to a general meeting of the Members, when, if any alterations or amendments are proposed, the sense of the meeting shall be taken by open voting and decision of the majority shall be adopted. Carried unanimously.

5th. Proposed by Mr. Blenkin, and seconded by Dadabhoy Rustomjee—That the gentlemen present who wish to join the Chamber do now subscribe their names on a sheet of paper handed round, entitled—"Members of the General Chamber of Commerce." Carried unanimously.

6th. Proposed by Mr. Bell, and seconded by Mr. Alexander Matheson—That each Firm subscribing, shall have two votes on all subjects discussed at General meetings, and each individual one vote. Carried unanimously.

7th. Proposed by Mr. Gibb, and seconded by Mr. Inglis—That no two members of the same firm shall be Members of the committee. Carried unanimously.

8th Proposed by Mr. King, and seconded by Mr. Gray—That the Committee shall consist, at the commencement, of the following proportion of each nation. Carried unanimously.

English 5, American 3, Parsee 2, Dutch 1, French 1, Open to any Nation, 1, total 13.

9th. Proposed by Mr. How, and seconded by Mr. Stewart—That a Ballot be held, for the purpose of electing the Committee, between the hours of 12 and 1 of Wednesday, the 30th instant, and that Messrs. Bell, Gibb, and Gordon be requested to act as Scrutineers on the occasion. Carried unanimously.

10th. Proposed by Mr. Dent, seconded by Mr. Matheson, and carried unanimously—That the thanks of the Meeting be voted to Mr. Lindsay, for the trouble he has taken relative to the establishment of the Chamber, and for his services on the present occasion. Canton, 28th November, 1835.

H. H. LINDSAY, Chairman: W. S. BOYD, Sec. pro. tem. *Canton Register, Nov.* 29.]

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

LORD WILLIAM BENTINCK'S EVIDENCE BEFORE THE COMMITTEE OF MILITARY INQUIRY.

Of all the evidence brought before the Committee none is so extraordinary as that of Lord William Bentinck. His Lordship, after having given orders of the utmost importance, not only as regarding the army, but as affecting the very existence of British power in India, frequently replies to the most material questions of the Committee, that *he forgets*, does not *recollect*, or does not *know*, the details of the subject of which he disposed so summarily. Lord William Bentinck is asked by the Committee, whether any of the officers of the three Military Commissions, whose opinion he desired previous to abolishing flogging in the Native Army, were favourable to it—his answer is, that *he forgets!* Again, he is asked if flogging had been applied for casual insubordination, or only when a mutinous spirit appeared? *I forget.* Is there any flogging in the armies of the Native Princes? *I do not know.*

It is extraordinary to find a General Officer, after making most hazardous alterations in the discipline of an enormous army, unable to *remember* whether any of those military authorities he consulted entertain similar views; whether punishment he did away with was applied in one case or another; and, above all, whether it existed in other armies in India recruited from the same class of Natives. And under what circumstances did Lord William abolish the lash in the Native troops in India? He consulted three commissions formed of the most experienced and competent officers at each presidency. They all agreed in answering him that corporal punishment should not be done away; and although Lord William was then upon the eve of coming home to England the step he took, and a step, too, that is almost admitted to be irrevocable, was to do away by stroke of his pen with the whole system of corporal punishment in the Native regiments and then start for England, leaving this tremendous experiment to be tried and worked out by his successor as he best might; an experiment made in the face of the opinion of the Indian army, unsupported by a single argument, and with the details of which it certainly does appear, from his unsatisfactory examination, he had by no means made himself thoroughly acquainted. There is the same unsteady, ill-founded tone of reasoning in Lord William's views of doing away with flogging in our regular army, (of which, however, he does not pretend to be a decided advocate.) His favorite theory on this point seems to be the plan of penal companies. But here, again, when his information about the system of penal companies comes to be sifted by a few sensible but very obvious questions, it appears that he knows scarcely anything about the success of the system of penal companies: for his own expression is, "there was in India an officer who had been an Adjutant, and gave us some information about the penal companies at Sierra Leone, but I cannot state any particulars!" and upon this undigested information, derived by accident from a single individual, he would venture to propose a new system of discipline in the British Army!

It is not for us to enter at large into comments upon the bold measure adopted by Lord William before leaving India; we merely take it as we find it upon his own showing in his evidence, but, at the same time, it will not be out of place to observe that there has lately been addressed to the Directors of the Hon. E. I. Company a letter upon the subject of military law and discipline in India, well worth the attention of every officer. It is from the pen of a Mr. Sprye, who, from his merit alone, was employed in the Judge Advocate's department in India, and whose good sense and judicious deductions and reasoning upon the great experience he had acquired of all that bears upon military law in our Indian possessions, have enabled him to offer extremely valuable suggestions upon these matters for the Director's consideration. Mr. Sprye modestly but firmly denies the notion that the King's troops do not concern themselves with the descipline and punishments of the Native Regiments. He does not deny that it may *formerly* have been otherwise, but he declares it is not so *now*, and that what affects the one army, does and must greatly affect and influence the other. In reference to this and other points, he explains the great and growing evil of want of uniformity in the discipline of the three Presidencies, as well between themselves as generally; and he ascribes this to the strange anomaly resulting from the military law of the British Army, though it has undergone so many modifications in Europe, and with the King's troops in India, having been left for about thirty years untouched as regards the Army of the East India Company. Mr. Sprye, among the sensible suggestions he gives for assimilating the law of the army of India to that of the King's troops [as near as the habits of the Natives and other circumstances will allow], gives a most important and valuable hint for setting right, if indeed it ever can be set right again, the confusion to be apprehended from the recent emancipation from corporal punishment of the Native troops. He proposes, in promulgating the present British military law for the universal use of the Native troops, to repeal at once all former acts, and thus again bring the Native troops under the power of flogging, although, with the mitigations and rarity of occurrence now adopted in the British troops, conceiving, and apparently with reason, that coming as part of a general measure, and accompanied by many mitigations of the old code, it would pass with the Native troops, and be received without opposition.

How far Mr. Sprye's suggestion may be now practicable is for those who have much experience of military in India to consider. Whatever may be the eventual means adopted for remedying what has been so rashly done, it still does appear strange that power should ever have been entrusted to any Governor or Commander-in-Chief, in countries subject to Great Britain, to issue an enactment bearing so strongly, though perhaps indirectly, upon the military discipline of English soldiers; nor is there any way of accounting for such latitude, but by concluding that it never could be conceived possible that such a dangerous use would be made of the vast power in the hand of a Governor-General of India. At least, it shows that the notions of economy which prompted an union of the situations of Commander-in-Chief and Governor General has been the cause of immense mischief in removing the wholesome check reciprocally established between the civil and military authorities.—*United Service Journal.—Naval and Military Gaz. Sept.* 3.

WEST INDIES.

By the arrival of the Gratitude at Liverpool, on Saturday, from Barbadoes, after a remarkably quick passage, intelligence from that Island has been received to the 5th of August last; from St. Christopher to the 23d; St. Thomas to the 21st; Grenada to the 19th; Antigua to the 17th; St. Vincent to the 15th; Trinidad to the 13th; and from Tobago to the 6th July. The Barbadoes papers announce the promotion of the Governor General, Sir Lionel Smith, to the situation vacant by the resignation of the Marquis of Sligo, Governor-General of the Island of Jamaica—the most important official situation in the British West India possessions. The House of Assembly of Barbadoes had been called together for the purpose of having the intended departure of Sir Lionel Smith made known to them. The intelligence had created as much surprise in that island as it would doubtless produce in Jamaica when it became known there. Sir Lionel Smith appears to have been very popular, not only at Barbadoes, where for the most part he resided, but also in British Guiana and other portions of the West Indies over which his jurisdiction extended.—*Globe, Sept.* 12.

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From the United Service Journal for September.

STATIONS OF THE BRITISH ARMY ON 1ST SEPTEMBER, 1836.
[Where two places are mentioned, the last named is that at which the Depot of the Regt. is stationed.]

1st Life Guards—Hyde Park.
2d do. Windsor.
Royal Horse Guards—Regent's Park.
1st Dragoon Guards—Manchester.
2d do.—Longford.
3d do.—Ballincollig,
4th do.—Dorchester,
5th do.—Leeds.
6th do —Nottingham.
7th do —Birmingham.
1st Dragoons—Dublin.
2d do.—Dundalk.
3d do.—Cahir.
4th do.—Bombay.
6th do.—Brighton.
7th Hussars—Hounslow.
8th do.—Dublin.
9th Lancers—Edinburgh.
10th Hussars—York.
11th Light Drags.—Bengal.
12th Lancers—Coventry.
13th Light Drags.—Madras.
14th do.—Glasgow.
15th Hussars.—Newbridge.
16th Lancers—Bengal.
17th do.—Ipswich.
Grenadier Guards [1st bat.] —Wellington B.
Do. [2d bat·]—St. John's Wood
Do. [3d bat.]—Windsor.
Coldstream Guards[1st bat.] —Dublin.
Do.[2d bat.]—St. George's B.
Se. Fusilier Guards [1st bat.]—Portman B.
Do.[2d bat·]—The Tower.
1st Foot [1st bat.]—Limerick.
Do. [2d bat.]—Canada; Boyle.
2d do.—Bombay; Chatham.
3d do—Bengal; Chatham.
4th do.—New South Wales, Chatham.
5th do.—Malta; Dover.
6th do.—Bombay; Chatham.
7th do.—Winchester.
8th do.—Jamaica; Castlebar.
9th do.—Bengal; Chatham.
10th do.—Ionian Isles; Brecon.
11th do.—Ionian Isles; Waterford.
12th do.—Dublin.
13th do —Bengal; Chatham.
14th do.—West Indies; Wexford.
15th do.—Canada; Galway.
16th do.—Bengal; Chatham
17th do.—Bombay; Chatham
18th. do.—Athlone.
19th do.—West Indies, ord. home; Nenagh.
20th do.—Bombay, on pass. home; Chatham.
21st do.—Van Dieman's Land; Chatham.
22d do.—Jamaica; Galway.
23d do.—Manchester.
24th do.—Canada; Cork.
25th do.—Templemore.
26th do.—Bengal; Chatham.
27th do.—Cape of G· Hope, Kinsale.
28th do.—N. S. Wales; Chatham.
29th do.—Mauritius; Devonport.
30th do.—Bermuda; Hull.
31st do.—Bengal; Chatham.
32d do.—Canada; Plymouth
33d do.—Dublin.
34th do.—America; Dublin.
35th do.—Cork.
36th do.—W. Indies; Plymouth.
37th do.—Jamaica; Plymouth.
38th do.—Canterbury.
39th Foot—Madras; Chatham
40thdo —Bombay; Chatham.
41st do.—Madras; Chatham.
42d do.—Ionian Isles; ord. home; Stirling.
43d do.—America; Plymouth.
44th do.—Bengal; Chatham.
45th do.—Madras: Chatham.
46th do.—Enniskillen.
47th do.—Gibraltar; Portsmouth.
48th Foot.—Bolton
49th do.—Bengal; Chatham;
50th do·—N. South Wales; Chatham·
51st do.—Belfast.
52d do.—Gibraltar; Carlisle
53d do.—Ionian Isles; Youghal.
54th do.—Madras; Chatham.
55th do.—Madras; Chatham.
56th do.—Jamaica; Sunderland.
57th do.—Madras; Chatham.
58th do.—Ceylon; Portsmouth.
59th do.—Malta; Portsmouth
60th do.—[1st bat.]—Malta; Newcastle.
Do. [2d bat.]—Gibraltar; Jersey.
61st do.—Ceylon; Butterant.
62d do.—Madras; Chatham;
63d do.—Madras; Chatham.
64th do.—Jamaica; Fort George.
65th do.—W. Indies; Chatham.
66th do.—Canada; Cork.
67th do.—W. Indies; Sheerness
68th do.—Gibraltar; Portsmouth.
69th do.—W. Indies; Chatham.
70th do.—Malta; Portsmouth.
71st do.—Dublin.
72d do.—Cape of Good Hope; Mullingar.
73d do.—Ionien Isles; Birr.
74th do.—West Inpies; Perth.
75th do.—Cape of Good Hope; Naas.
76th do.—West Indies; Edinburgh.
77th do.—Newry.
78th do.—Ceylon; Armagh.
79th do.—Canada, ord. home; Edinburgh.
80th do.—Chatham, ord. for N. S. Wales.
81st do.—Gibraltar; Clare Castle.
82d do.—Kilkenny.
83d do.—America; Stockport.
84th do.—Jamaica; Limerick.
85th do.—America; Clonmel.
86th do.—W. Indies; Fermoy.
87th do.—Mauritius; Cork.
88th do.—Ionian Isles; ord. home; Buttevant.
89th do.—West Indies; Armagh.
90th do.—Ceylon; Tralee.
91st do.—St. Helena; Drogheda.
92d do.—Malta; Londonderry.
93d do —Dublin.
94th do.—Templemore.
95th do.—Birr.
96th do.—Glasgow.
97th do.—Ceylon, ord.home, Gosport.
98th do.—C. of G. H. ord. home; Portsmouth.
99th do.—Mauritius: Plymouth.
Rifle Brig. [1st bat.]-America, ord. home; Ports mouth.
Do. [2d bat.]—Ionian Isles; Guernsey.
Royal Staff Corps—Hythe.
1st West India Regiment—Trinidad, &c.
2d do—New Providence and Honduras.
Ceylon Rifle Regt.—Ceylon.
Cape Mounted Riflemen—Cape of Good Hope
Royal African Colonian Corps—Sierra Leone.
Royal Newfoundland Veteran Comp.—Newfd.
Royal Malta Fencibles—Malta.

TURKEY,

CONSTANTINOPLE. AUG. 17.—The French Ambassador has obtained a firman of the Sultan against the monopolies of Mehemet Ali. It is the same in form and tenor as the one granted a few months ago to our government. It was expected after these abuses had been generally denounced in the firman issued in favour of English commerce, that a sense of justice would have induced the Pacha to relinquish them with reference to the merchants of other nations, who were thus labouring not only under the advantage, but also the invidious distinction enjoyed by the former. The Pacha, however, adheres tenaciously to his favorite system, and will abandon no part or item of it except on compulsion. The French fleet, after separating from the English at Athens, has sailed for the coast of Syria and Alexandria, and its presence in those parts will no doubt secure attention to, and the immediate execution of, the Sultan's firman. Mr. Urquhart, our newly-arrived Secretary of Embassy, was, in passing through Silistria, received with great demonstrations of respect by the Russian authorities, a guard of honour composed of Cossacks having been sent out to meet and escort him into the town. Preparations had been made for the approaching evacuation, and among those who were about to remove he found there were several of the most influential and wealthy of the Greek inhabitants, who had been taught by the representations of their Russian visitors to believe that their residence there, under the resumed authority of the Turks, would be no longer safe. To prevent, if possible, this wholesale emigration, so prejudicial to the interests of the Porte, Mr. Urquhart determined, if possible, to disabuse them, and for this purpose boldly and adroitly seized the opportunity when the elders of the community and the Russian officers happened to be together. Having informed them that he had heard of their intentions and motives, he at once assured them that there was not the slightest necessity for this expatriation on their part, or any fear of vindictive or oppressive conduct from their old masters; and he appealed direcly to the Russians if the harmony and confidence which their Ambassador had repeatedly declared to exist between Russia and the Porte, was not a sufficient guarantee for their good treatment. Caught in their own trap, these gentlemen could only answer in the affirmative, and such was the impression produced on the minds of the Greeks, that they one and all declared their views to be changed on the subject, and announced their intention to remain. It is to be hoped that they will not again be persuaded into being parties to this act of abduction from their legitimate Sovereign.—*Chronicle, Sept.* 19.

MORAL AND PHYSICAL CONDITION OF THE SWISS.

In our last number we showed that the free trade system had been productive of commercial and manufacturing prosperity in Switzerland, notwithstanding the difficulties arising from the geographical position of that country, and the refusal of its more powerful neighbours to interchange commodities on the principle of reciprocity. It is our present purpose to show, by extracts from Dr. BOWRING's Report, that the mass of the people are comfortable in their circumstances, moral in their habits, and generally well instructed. The competition which their manufactures and merchants must withstand, if it has not preserved the artisans and mechanics from the misery which the protected weavers of Spittalfields, Macclesfield and Manchester, have so often endured, has at least been the cause of no such wretchedness; for extreme poverty and distress is unknown in the country. In Switzerland, at all events, the pretence of securing a decent subsistence to the operatives cannot be urged in favour of the prohibitory system; for under the contrary policy the mass of the people are prosperous.

In the Canton of Neuchatel the wages of a man working in a factory are from 5*l.* to 8*l.* per annum; sufficient to maintain a moderate family in comfort where the necessaries of life are cheap. In the following passage one of Dr. BOWRING's informants states the prices of provisions in Neuchatel.

"The habits of living are, in general, very simple. It is customary to make three meals a day, two of which (in the morning and evening) consist of coffee, milk, potatoes, &c.; at dinner, meat and vegetables, and, for those who can afford it, wine. Although the country is far from producing the articles necessary for its consumption, yet the roads are so good and the communications so easy, that, except in times of great scarceness, the prices of provisions are, in general, very moderate. The loaf of white bread is from 15 to 20 centimes (2*d.* to 2½*d.*) meat 30 to 37 centimes (4*d.* to 5½*d.*) butter from 75 to 80 centimes (9½*d.* to 10.) the pound of 17 ounces; the measure of potatoes, weighing from 33 to 34 pounds, is worth from 75 centimes to 1 franc (10*d.* to 1*s.* 1½*d.*); milk from 10 to 12 centimes (1½*d.*), and wine from 34 to 45 centimes the bottle (5*d.* to 6*d.*)"

In Schaffausen, it is stated, "the working classes live well and in some respects better than those in the other parts of the Continent: in addition to this, in ordinary times they can lay by considerable savings."

"Mendicity is forbidden. The *communes* are obliged to support those poor who have the claim of citizenship. There is no general list made of paupers who receive assistance from public establishments, as the clergy are not obliged to give any account of the way in which the parish funds are expended. In fact, in the towns there is no poor's-rate, as, up to the present time, the public institutions, charitable societies, and private charity have amply sufficed.

"It is only during any great distress that the Government interferes, in order that the extraordinary assistance necessary may be prompt and efficacious. In the country there is a sort of poor's rate to make up the deficit of poor's funds for the support of hospitals and education of the poor. The tax amounted to two-fifths per thousand on the survey of landed property. It is only levied when the revenues of the establishments and private donations are insufficient for the ordinary expences.

"A savings bank has been established twenty-five years: in 1834 in capital amounted to 353,000f. No individual is allowed to put in more than 60f. per annum. It allows three per cent. interest. But there are also other establishments, under the inspection of the municipal authorities, for the safe employment of very small sums. It is observed that women put more money into the savings bank than men, and servants more than workmen: the great ambition of these last is to become owners of houses, even when they have very little money, as they find no difficulty in borrowing at moderate interest.

"The Government does not allow any lottery or games of chance."

Zurich appears to be one of the most flourishing of the Swiss Cantons. The workmen who reside in the town of Zurich or its neighbourhood are the best-instructed.

"Habits of economy are pretty general among them; and the higher wages which they earn in the town are of late rather influencing them to deposit their economies in savings banks than to invest them in land, as was much their ambition before, when the postoral and manufacturing life were so constantly blended. Musical talent is most extensively cultivated. Song is taught in all the elementary schools, and numerous societies of singers exist. In the evening and at night, as they return home from their labours, or from their festivities, they usually sing in chorus until they separate. Music is a most popular art, and has been purused with great ardour in the canton of Zurich. The manufacturing population are well dressed, their houses are cleanly and comfortable? and the French weavers, who have lately settled in Zurich and its vicinity, spoke with great satisfaction of the advantageous contrast of their present with their past position. I am informed the demand for newspapers is exceedingly fluctuating among them: in times of calmness, and when no interesting political events are occurring. the sale of journals is singularly diminished, it rises with great rapidity when excitement prevails in the public mind, and when circumstances occur either at home or abroad to awaken the attention of the people.

"Associations are obtaining more and more among the working classes. Benefit societies especially have, during the last ten years, been much increased in number. There was formerly a far greater contrast than now exists, both as to the morality and the instruction of the inhabitants of town and country. There was a time when in the prisons of the canton there were ten peasants to one burgess: the proportion now is much reduced, and the lists of criminals exhibit only three persons from the open country to one inhabitant of the town. Illegitimate births have sensibly decreased. Though accurate statistical tables have not been completed, the Government assured me that the diminution was at least from six per cent. to four per cent., or from one in seventeen to one in twenty-five."

The government of Zurich insures the whole canton against losses by fire, imposing a rate for that purpose calculated on the contingencies of the year. The premium seems to be about the same as that charged generally by English insurance-companies on an average of the various risks.

"A commission is appointed by the Government, who publish an annual detailed account of all the losses sustained. There were forty-four fires in 1833, bringing with them losses to the amount of fl. 86,591 16 1—say 8,500*l* sterling, while the costs of the administration amounted to fl. 2,708, 14, 2, or about 270*l.* sterling. This expense insured all the building of the canton, which are estimatde at a value of seventy-seven millions of florins—say seven millions and three-quarters sterling, being at the rate of 2*s.* 1*d.* per 100*l.* In the annual report which is made by the insurance commission, the year, day, and hour of every fire earreported, the name of the village, town, or district, of the injured party, and a description of the nature of the buildings burnt or destroyed. Every building in the canton is reported, and the number which it bears in the registration and the estimated value is also reported, with the extent of damage and causes of the fire."

Persons guilty of carelessness causing fires, as well as of wilful burning, are punished by the tribunals.

Dr. BOWRING furnishes a table, by which it appears that, on an average of eight years, the inhabitants of Paris consumed daily 66,471, 400 pounds of animal food, or rather more than three ounces to each individual; whilst in Geneva the consumption was nearly seven ounces per head. The wages of male servants are about 13*l.* per annum, of women 6*l.* to 10*l.*

"As to the wages of the working classes, in the manufacture of watches, jewellery, or goldsmith's work, almost every thing is done by piece-work, and not for daily wages; on which account it is difficult to form an estimate of their earning, because this will depend in a great measure on their relative skill and industry, or on the nature of the branch which they follow, and also the longer or shorter space of time which they devote to their labour. Watch-makes may earn from 70 to 190 francs of France per month; makers of musical boxes from 120 to 280 francs of France; those who do the engine-turning (*guillocheurs*) from 96 to 280 francs of France; some of the workmen who make the movements (*parties variées*) may earn from 3 to 5½ francs per day; others from 25 to 50 sous of France per day; those works which fall to the share of the women are of the latter class. Some workmen engaged on similar work will earn three or four times as much as others. No less than 20 to 25 francs per day are sometimes gained by skilful hands.

"In occupations unconnected with the manufacture of watches or jewellery, working locksmiths may be reckoned to earn from 2 to 5 francs of France per day, and cabinetmakers from 30 to 65 sous of France.

"A spirit of prudential economy and foresight appears to be gaining ground amongst the population of Geneva."

The Swiss have taken care to provide themselves with religious and moral education—the former at a cheap rate. The Legislative Assembly of the Canton of Thurgovia have published an Education Report annually since 1831; when the extension of the popular suffrage was followed by extraordinary efforts for the diffusion of knowledge.

"Every child, on reaching the age of five years, must be sent to school. Of the whole proceeds of the land-tax two-fifths, have been applied to the expenses of education. There is a general law that there shall be such a provision not only of elementary but of second-class schools; that no inhabitants of the canton shall be removed more than one league and a half from the means of instruction· A normal school for the education of teachers established at Kreutzlingen, in 1833, under the superintendence of M. Wehrle, a pupil of Fellenberg, has had great success, not only in training youth in the art of teaching but in reeducating, as it were, already, existing schoolmasters. By an arrangement with the neighbouring canton of St. Gall, twenty-five students are received for education from that canton into the Kreutzlingen establishment. Funds are cheerfully and liberally voted by the Legislature; and I was informed by the President of the legislative body, that public opinion exercised an absolute *pressure* upon the Government in favour of general education and that the desire to extend its benefits and to improve the character of the instruction became stronger every day. In this matter there was a concurrence and a cooperation of all opinions. The subject of law reform has begun to excite much attention. The incompetency and the numerousness of the tribunals are complained of; and the want of a code more condensed and defined so that all the laws may be known to all the citizens."

The instruction given in the schools of Thurgovia is of a superior description to that which forms the staple of the education in the English Bell and Lancaster systems.

"The last law on the subject of public education was passed in 1835. It provides that grammar, reading, writing, arithmetic, common accountancy, *singing*, geography history, and morals, shall be taught in all the elementary schools. It divides the instruction into summer and winter courses, for the convenience of the agricultural population; a course consisting of thirty-two weeks, and a week of twenty seven hours of instruction The priest of every parish is, by office, a visiter of all the schools, and is charged to report to the School Committee of the district any violation of directions of the Government. Masters are appointed after examination by the District Education Committee; they are considered as servants of the State. The materials for education such as books, slates, stationery, &c. are furnished by the school funds. There is nothing to compel a parent to send a child to the school of his own district, but the State requires that *every child should be educated somewhere or other*."

The superior schools receive youths of from twelve to fifteen whose course of instruction is much extended.

"The course is of three years' duration. Independently of morals, language, arithmetic, geometry, geography, history, and the legislation of the country, instruction is given in natural history, the agricultural and manufacturing arts, music, calligraphy, and in some cases the modern languages. Twenty-eight hours per week are marked out for instruction. The superior schools are accessible to all after examination; the boys and girls being taught either in separate aparments, or at different times. The yearly payment fixed by law in 18 fl. (30*s.* sterling) for boys, and 12 fl. for girls; but the School Committee have the power of introducing the children of poor parents to gratuitous instruction. There is a provision that there shall not be less than sixteen to eighteen secondary schools in the canton, and that they be so fixed as to be accessible to every family within a maximum distance of one league and a half. The State grants to each, if required, 200 fl., and has fixed the salary of the teachers at 400 fl., or 34*l.* sterling in addition to a house, which, as well as school-room and fire, are to be provided by the locality."

The other cantons are certainly not behind Thurgovia in the exertions made to render their citizens worthy of exercising the political power which the democratic constitution of the country bestows upon them. When we reflect on the noble efforts of these mountaineers to improve their morals and cultivate their minds, how paltry does the Education grant of 20,000*l.* from the British Parliament appear! The time perhaps is not far distant when the people of this country will possess as decided a control over the Government as is now held by the Swiss over the Assemblies of their respective cantons; but it is an absolute certainty, that unless greater and more systematic efforts are made to render the masses capable of a discreet exercise of their inevitable power, danger will arise to the sound as well as vicious portions of our institutions, and hasty legislation retard the growth of national prosperity for an indefinite time.

The Report furnishes some information respecting the cost of religious instruction in the Swiss Cantons; but this subject has so close a connexion with the political institutions of the country, that we shall defer its consideration till another opportunity, when the mode in which the people act so effectually on their Government will be explained.—*Spectator, September* 3.

MISCELLANEA.

Whitehall, Sept. 13.—The King has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, nominating, constituting, and appointing Joseph Phillimore, D. C. L; Henry William Tancred, Esq.; Edgar Taylor, Esq.; the Rev. Dr. Rees, LL D; John Bowring, Esq.; John Nicholl, D. C. L: Robt. Winter, Esq.; Samuel Gale, Esq.; John Parker, Esq.; Samuel Mark Phillips, Esq.; Thomas Henry Lister, Esq. and John Shoveller, LL. D., to be his commissioners for inquiring into the state of registers, of births, deaths and marriages, in England and Wales.

The accession of the Grand Duke of Baden brought a branch of the Vasa family again upon the princely stage, his Highness having married his cousin, the Princess Sophia of Sweden, by whom he has three sons and one daughter. He is half-brother of the late Prince, being the issue of a regular, although left-handed marriage with the Countess of Hochberg, and on this account shorn of the immediate honours of legitimacy. The capital of the Grand Duke has been filled with fashionables during the season. Every capital in Germany has been deserted for three months. The statesman leaves his *Chancellerie;* the diplomatist throws aside his *portefeuille;* of Frankfort or Leipsic quits his country hou dier his garrison; the professor his academic student his college; and even the artisan his all take flight to the beautiful water-places Germany is studded.

JOHN REEVE AND THE AMERICANS.— John Reeve go to Fill Adelphi (Philadelph a Yankee; "The moment he starts for Lon ed his friend.—*Globe, Sept.* 15.

MR. JOHN POND ASTRONOMER ROYAL.— last the remains of the late astronomer royal ed in the church yard of Lee Kent. They to the grave by his successor, Professor Airy, assistants of the deceased, by Mr. Henry Wa P., together with a few relatives and person

UNWASHED DEBATE NEAR ST GILES'S.—*Sir dett and Colonel Evans.*—Mr. Webb, who was s glass of "the aforessid," before him, and one over an arm of his chair, lamented in a painfu mose style, the deplorable condition to which Westminster was reduced—one of its Repr being "an old fool," and the other nobody kn whether chopped up by the Carlists, treacher by the Christians, or flogged by the Westminste diers.

Mr. Pearce thought it was a shocking state for of reformers to be in.

Mr. Webb—It is indeed; as to Sir Francis think we had better give him a service of plate rid of him.

Mr. Pearce—What! a service of plate? Wh Tory!

Mr. Webb—I know better.

Mr. Pearce—Yes, he is.

Mr. Webb—No he aint.

Mr. Pearce—Why, he told us so himself; and been a Tory all his life—("oh, that won't do").

Mr. Webb—He's no Tory, he's only an "old (great laughter).

HOW TO GET A NEW CHURCH CLOCK.—It appe the Liberals refuse to pay for the repair of the clock. On the evening in question, Mr. Webb t that he had hit upon a scheme by which it w likely they would get a bran span new illuminat for *nothing*. The astonishment of the Liberals a nouncement may be well imagined. The seven ge present drew closer to the Chairman, who proceed upon the scheme which was no less than to send a nice letter" to the Duke of Northumberland a would be sure to *gammon* him out of it, for he w liberal Nobleman." Hereupon a very curious del sued, from which it seemed that one of the gentlem heard from one of the cast-off servants of his Grac he "was'nt a werry liberal Nobleman." This was a vincing settler," and no more was said about "*ga ing*" the Noble Duke.

A debate followed about "three lamp posts," an ther a certain court was six or eight feet wide. A deat deaf was said on both sides.

PORTUGAL.—The Queen, considering the neces preserving the books, manuscripts, printings, and valuable literary and scientific effects that belonged dissolved monasteries, and to make use of these po means to diffuse knowledge and encourage a taste fo ters and the fine arts by establishing in each of the tals of the districts of these kingdoms and the adjace lands a public library and a collection of rarities kinds, and another of paintings, orders the Govern Coimbra to inquire without delay what building in city would be the most suitable for those establishme and to take measures to form them as soon as possi (This order is sent as a circular to all the Governors ex those of Lisbon and Oporto.)—*Globe, Sept.* 9.

GREECE.—The *Bavarian National Gazette* has the lowing, under the date of Athens, 6th August:—

"An action has been brought against Stuffs, the of the *Sotor*, by the Attorney-General. The Germ Athens are driving, riding, and walking, from morning evening, to the Phaterus to see the French fleet under miral Hugon, which is here drawn up in order of be The largest ship is a three-decker of 120 guns and men. Two large English men-of-war are joined to fleet. Some large French men-of-war are expected hour from Toulon. The presence of the fleet occasion extraordinary bustle and activity here, and also causes rise in the provisions.

PADDY AND THE ECHO.—"Patrick! where have been this hour or more? you must not absent your without my permission" "Och, niver more will I do like, Sir." "Well, give an account of yourself; you s out of breath." "Fait, the same am I, Sir; an' I n was in sich fear since I come in Ameriky. I'll tell all about it, Sir, when I git my breath onst again. I he ye tilling the gintlemen of the wonderful hecho, Sir, o in the woods behint the big hill. An' I thocht by wh ye said uv it that it bate all the hechoes of ould Irela Sir, and so it does, by the power! Well, I jist run over the place ye was speaking of to converse a bit wid t wontherful crater. So, said I, 'Hillo, hillo, hillo!' a sure enough the hecho said, 'Hilloo, hilloo, hilloo! yo noisy rascal!' I thocht it was very quare, Sir; and I sai 'Hilloo!' again. 'Hilloo yourself,' said the echo, 'yo begun it first.' 'What the divil are you made uv,' said that you are nothing at all and spake like a Christian 'Shut your mouth,' said the hecho. So said I, "Ye bla therin scoundrel, if ye was flesh an blood, like an hones man, that ye isn't, I'd hammer ye till the mother of y wouldn't know her impedent son.' And what do you think the hecho said to that Sir? 'Scamper, ye baste of a Paddy,' said he, 'or fait if I catch ye, I'll break ivery bone in your ugly body.' An it hit my head with a bi stone, Sir, that was nigh knocking the poor brains out me. So I run as fast as iver I cud, and, praised be the saints, I'm here to tell ye of it, Sir."—*New York Paper.*

Agricultural Produce imported from Ireland and brought into Consumption in Great Britain from the Yea 1815 to 1835 inclusive.

Wheat.....	9,062,440 cwt. equal to	
Flour and Meal.	3,115,213 qrs.....	£ 9,345,639
Wheat.....	9,181,792 do.....	27,235,166
Barley.....	1,860,350 do.....	2,977,360
Oats.....	27,126,970 do.....	29,832,667
Rye.....	7,119 do.....	10,678
Peas.....	35,933 do.....	62,882
Beans.....	212,037 do.....	367,639
Butter.....	9,264,883 cwt.....	37,059,532
Beef.....	1,404,056 bls	5,616,224
Pork.....	1,869,566 do.....	7,478,264
Bacon and Hams.	6,896,272 cwt.....	10,303,908
Lard.....	560,000 do.....	1,680,000
Cows and Oxen..	1,192,593	9,540,744
Sheep.....	782,771	1,124,156
Swine.....	1,536,589	1,304,883
Horses	34,430	344,434
Linseed and Spirits*		4,708,828
		£150,000,0 0

The whole of this, but for the Union, would have been subjected to the same duties as colonial produce.—*Morning Post, Sept* 8.

* Linseed and spirits are not clearly made out in the returns, so as to give the quantity and amount but they no doubt amount to a much larger sum than is carried out.

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